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(Lepidoptera)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

Family LIMACODIDÆ

Natada miradora, new species.

Thorax dark brown, the head and dorsum of abdomen tinged with dark red. Fore wing dark brown, with a glossy sheen through the middle, which widens broadly on the inner margin; a blackish discal dot; outer line slender, tremulous, from costa before apex, exerted and diffused below. Hind wing lighter brown, with some purple in the fringe beyond anal angle. Beneath wood-brown, sparsely irrorated with black, especially on hind wings. Expanse, 27 mm.

Type, male, No. 24872, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Mirador, Mexico, June, 1921 (R. Müller).

Nearest *N. increscens* Dyar, smaller, the outer line less rigid.

Semyra frances, new species.

Dark brown; fore wing with an erect silvery line, entering cell, to near inner margin, irregular, narrow, indented on submedian fold; a round red spot beyond it below median vein; outer line whitish, slender, tremulous, pointed to margin below apex, squarely reëntrant at vein 2, preceded by brown dashes and followed by brown at apex; a clouded brown marking at end of cell. Hind wing uniform, a little lighter. Expanse, 19 mm.

Type, female, No. 24873, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Formosa, Argentina (P. Jorgensen). Named for Miss Frances M. Appleby.

Nearest to *S. eucharista* Dyar, smaller, the hind wing without any red tint.

Semyra phrygia, new species.

Markings as in *S. paula* Dyar. Darker brown, without red tint, a little larger, the discal wedge more fully trigonate. Expanse, 24 mm.

Type, male, No. 24874, U. S. Nat. Mus.; São Paulo, Brazil, October 24, 1915.

I am using a manuscript name attached by Mr. William Schaus. The specimen was received by him from a private collector.

Claphidia microstagma, new genus and species.

Male antennæ simple; middle spurs of hind tibiæ present; palpi reaching slightly above the vertex; fore wing with veins 7 to 10 stalked; hind wings with veins 6 and 7 long stalked, almost coincident.

Fore wing dark velvety brown at base, the area occupying one-third of the costa, bulging out below and obsolete below submedian vein, containing on this vein a small white dot, nearly at the middle of the wing; rest of wing black-powdered on a clay-colored ground, the ground appearing as two curved lines, one just beyond the dark patch, the other outwardly, crenulate and diffused; a row of terminal dashes on the veins, connected by a line. Hind wing dark brown, the veins darker, and dark terminal line; fringe light with slight interline. Expanse, 23 mm.

Type, male, No. 24947, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Buena Vista, Bolivia, further data missing (gift of B. Preston Clark).

The genus is near *Venadicodia* Dyar, but the stalking of the subcostal venules is more pronounced and the wings are trigonate, of normal shape, not square with subparallel margins as in *Venadicodia*.

Family PYRALIDÆ

Subfamily CRAMBINÆ

Diatraea tripsacicola, new species.

A large heavy species with the wing-pattern of the male of *Diatraea saccharalis* Fab., similar in the two sexes.

Fore wing straw-color, the veins lined with brown, and with brown lines between the veins; two lines in the cell, and a round black discal spot at the end; lining in the interspace between veins 5 and 6 weak; terminal black dots in the interspaces; two outer brown curved lines, indicated by spottings on the veins, not on the interspaces, obsolete above. Hind

wing pale brownish, darker shaded on the costal region, the veins narrowly dark there; traces of terminal dots at the inter-spaces. Expanse, male, 35 mm.

The female is marked like the male, except that the two outer lines are absent; the intervenular lines are darker than those on the veins, this character being present also in the male, but less pronounced. Hind wing creamy white, with traces of dark costal veins and terminal dots. Expanse, 43 mm.

Bred from larvæ in canes of *Tripsacum laxum* at Miami, Florida; male, April 20, 1919 (A. C. Mason), female, February 12, 1921 (W. B. Wood), three males, September 27, 1921 (W. B. Wood). The plants of *Tripsacum* were originally brought from Guatemala; but as they were grown in quarantine from June to October, 1916, without sign of infestation, before being released for planting, it is not certain that the *D. tripsacicola* originated in Guatemala.

Type, No. 24900, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Mr. Carl Heinrich has kindly made a mount of the male hypopygium, and reports that the structure is of the type of *zeacolella* Dyar, rather than that of *saccharalis* Fab., possessing differential characters from both. The distinctness of the species is indicated, however, without this information.

NOTE ON CULEX DECLARATOR D. & K.

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

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Dr. and Mrs. Bonne stated in this magazine (Ins. Ins. Mens., ix, 21, 1921) that *Culex bilineatus* Theob. and *Culex virgultus* Theob. were identical with *Culex declarator* D. & K., and I arranged the synonymy to correspond with this statement (Ins. Ins. Mens., ix, 29, 1921). It appears, however, that this is incorrect. Mr. F. W. Edwards informs me that the Brazilian form is distinct, and I suppose that Dr. and Mrs. Bonne may have been depending upon memory for the characters of *declarator*. In any case the distinctions are marked. Accord-